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EXHIBIT 5

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and
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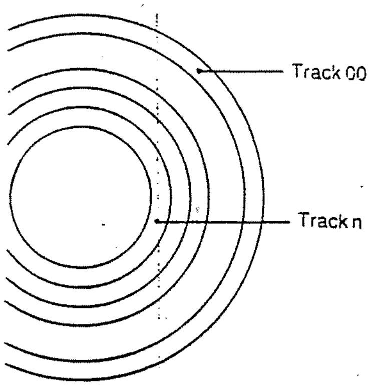
s:ction Processing System. See
processing.

·t ·-- a packet switching network,
ıl ·:s a report, on each stage of
· th.ugh the network, to be trans-
he network control station. See
ntrol station.

recording and computing, a path
n data is recorded, on a continuous
ıal medium, e.g. magnetic tape,
isk. In video recording the track is
ı the tape. In magnetic disks the
ırded on a series of circular tracks.
ector. See helical scan, transverse



:ion ·acks on a floppy disk.

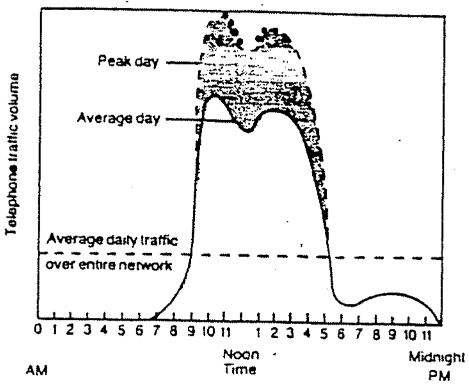
In video recording, the adjust-
e relative position of the rotating
ead with the recorded track.

inch In computing, a measure of
y of tracks on a magnetic disk.
ks typically have upwards from 48
.rd disk systems have up to 400
ıpy disk, hard disk, magnetic

in printers, a feed mechanism
omprising a short, continuous
, with teeth that engage in the
oles of continuous stationery. See
:ed.

communications, the signals or

-ssages handled by a communications system.



traffic
A typical telephone traffic pattern at a local office.

traffic analysis In communications, a detailed study of a communication system's traffic. It includes a statistical analysis of message headings, receipts and acknowledgements, routings etc., plus a study of the time variations in the volume of traffic and the type of traffic.

traffic matrix In communications, a matrix that records the volume of traffic in a network. The quantity at element (p,q) is a measure of the traffic volume from node p to node q. See node, traffic.

traffic operator position system See traffic service position system.

traffic service position system In telephony, a stored program computer equipped with telephone operator consoles and designed to facilitate the handling of calls requiring operator intervention.

trailer microfiche In micrographics, a microfiche holding the remaining images of multipage document when the total number of pages exceeds the image area capacity of a single microfiche. See microfiche.

trail printer In word processing, a printer which is shared between work stations.

transaction driven system In computing, a mode of operation in which the arrival of a transaction causes an interrupt of batch processing activities as resources are diverted to deal with the transaction. See batch processing, transaction processing.

transaction processing In computing, a mode of computer usage in which the user enters data and commands from a remote terminal, often over a communication link. The results of the actions are displayed on the terminal. A similar mode of action to multi-access computing; it is often employed when the user is operating with a specific application package. Compare batch processing, multi-access computing. See on line.

transceiver In communications, (1) a radio transmitter and receiver unit in one housing and employing some common circuits, normally used for portable or mobile operations, (2) a terminal device that can both transmit and receive signals.

transcoder In television, a device to convert color standards, typically from PAL to SECAM and vice versa. See video standards.

transcribe In office systems, to produce a written copy of recorded, or dictated, material in longhand or on a typewriter.

transcriber In computing, the device used to convert the information from a given language of an information recording system to the language of the computer and vice versa.

transcription In office systems, to copy information from one medium to another, or to produce typed copy from a recorded dictation.

transducer In electronics, a device that receives a signal in one physical form and produces an output in another, usually electrical, e.g. a thermocouple produces a voltage proportional to the temperature of the thermocouple junction.

transfer In computing, (1) to copy a block of information and write it into another part of memory, (2) to change control.

transformational coding In computing and communications, the application of a strict

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